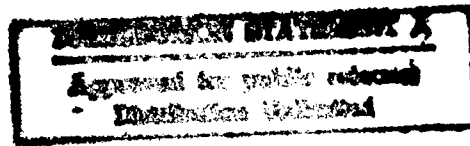


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4 June 1982



# China Report

PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 35

19980902 095



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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4 June 1982

CHINA REPORT  
PLANT AND INSTALLATION DATA

No. 35

CONTENTS

I. Metallurgical Industry .....	1
II. Transportation Equipment Industry .....	6
III. Electronic and Precision Equipment Industries .....	10
IV. Chemical Industry .....	13
V. Fuel and Power Industries .....	14
VI. Machine-Building Industry .....	21
VII. Miscellaneous Industries .....	22
VIII. Photographs of Industrial Facilities .....	27

## I. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Kunming Iron and Steel Company  
[2494 2492 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Kunming, Yunna, PRC

Data: In the past 3 years, this company has raised more than 60 million yuan through equipment improvements and technical innovations. It implemented 216 technical reforms, 27 of which were major projects. Its steel output in 1981 showed an increase of 21.3 percent, rolled steel output, 16.9 percent, and profit, 70.8 fold, as compared to 1978. This company is a medium-sized enterprise operating 23 plants and mines. To meet the local demand for wire materials under 10 millimeters, the company invested 8 million yuan to design and build a disc workshop. In 1981, the workshop turned out 26,000 metric tons of up-to-standard wire materials, realizing a profit of 1.4 million yuan. Return of the total investment is expected to be achieved in less than 2 years.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 82 p 2

Item: Shaoguan Iron and Steel Mill  
[7300 7070 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Shaoguan, Guangdong, PRC

Data: A new coke oven with an annual coke output of 200,000 metric tons was put into operation here on 12 April 1982. In addition to crude tar, the new oven turns out concentrated liquid ammonia, crude benzene, yellow prussiate, sodium phenoxide, and coal gas.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 April 1982 p 2

Item: Yunnan Tin Company  
[0061 0589 6932 2814 0361 0674]

Location: Kunming, Yunnan, PRC

Data: As a result of making a readjustment on its transformers, this company has since June 1981 saved for the State 77,000 yuan in electric power costs. The different specifications of its transformers have made it necessary to make the adjustment to achieve a balance in the consumption of electric power for production.

Source: Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 2

Item: Shanghai Iron and Steel Mill No 5  
[0006 3189 4574 0063 6921 6993 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: In the past, this plant specialized in producing high-quality steel and alloy steel for the heavy industry and the defense industry. Following the readjustment of the national economy, these industries reduced their production. Because of this, the demand for steel also fell. In order to adapt to this situation, this plant has open opened up its market and now specializes in producing farm implements made of steel, and produces steel wire, spring steel, and so on for the light industry and the textile industry. Last year this plant marketed 70 percent of its steel on its own efforts. In the past, this plant required an order of at least 3 metric tons of high-quality steel and 1 metric ton of high-quality alloy steel; now it only requires an order of a few hundred kilograms from its consumers.

This plant employs nearly 20,000 employees and workers.

Source: Shanghai WENHUIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Jiangxi Steel Mill  
[3068 6007 6921 0617]

Location: Nanchang, Jiangxi, PRC

Data: After the first continuous casting machine began operating, this plant built a second continuous casting machine with noticeable economic results. Continuous steel casting is a new technique. Compared with mold casting, it can raise the output of rolled steel and the percentage of finished products. It saves energy and improves the working conditions. After the first continuous casting machine began operating in the beginning of 1981, the rate of molten steel increased 1.8 percent and billet output increased 60 percent. For every metric ton of billets produced, 30 kilograms of coal and 30 kilowatt hours of electricity can be saved. The second continuous casting machine was built in December 1981. The surface of the billets are glossy and the quality meets the requirements.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Fushun Aluminum Plant  
[2329 7311 5956 6986 0617]

Location: Fushun, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This plant, one of 8 major aluminum refineries in China and whose power consumption for the whole year is more than 1.5 billion kilowatt hours and equivalent to one-fourth the annual electric power consumption of the city of Shenyang or the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, has tested an electronic microcomputer to control the refining process, and has found an effective way to save energy. In 1980, the Liaoning Scientific Commission and the Liaoning Electronic Bureau organized the Liaoning University and this plant to develop a microcomputer control system for refining aluminum. It began operating last year and achieved noticeable results; current efficiency was raised 1 to 2 percent. For every metric ton of aluminum refined, 200 kwh of electricity can be saved. The 20 electrolytic tanks currently under trial operation, calculated on the basis of an annual aluminum output of 1,920 metric tons, can save 380,000 kwh of electricity. The cost of this system is low. It not only is practical for the aluminum industry, but also has widespread significance for the smelting industry. If the aluminum plants in the whole nation used this system, it would be possible to save 80 million kwh of electricity a year.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Yingkou Medium Plate Plant  
[3602 0656 0022 2647 0681]

Location: Yingkou, China PRC

Data: This plant fulfilled its first quarter production quota 25 days ahead of schedule. Output for January and February exceeded 10,000 metric tons, making it the best level yet. In January and February the steel rolling rate of production was raised 5 percent and as of 6 March, the plant had supplied 26,000 metric tons of rolled steel.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Benxi Iron and Steel Company  
[2609 3305 6921 6993 0361 0674]

Location: Benxi, Liaoning, PRC

Data: As of 26 March, the No 5 Blast Furnace of the No 2 Iron Smelting Plant of this company produced 11 heats of iron, surpassing the 10 heats of iron produced daily in the past. Daily output of pig iron reached 3,970 metric tons, 360 metric tons more than in the past. The blast furnace utilization coefficient was raised 0.21 and the overall coke ratio was lowered 20 kilograms. The pig iron quality is up to standard.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Baoshan Steel Complex  
[1405 1472 6921 6993 4920 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: On 21 February, for the official opening of this complex's power plant, a fully loaded 5,000 ton barge was successfully docked after a trial run.

This barge will be used to transport coal to the complex.

Source: Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 82 p 1

Item: Boshan Forging and Pressing Plant  
[0590 1472 6939 1090 0617]

Location: Boshan, Shandong, PRC

Data: China's first roller-type forging line, designed to produce 400,000 connecting rods annually, has gone into operation at this plant. The 26-meter automated production line turns out one connecting rod every 10 seconds. The line includes a medium frequency induction furnace, two roller-type forging machines, a friction press, a trimming press and a pneumatic spiral hammer and other mechanical devices. The product is used in diesel engines. The new line has doubled the plant's annual output for connecting rods. Labor productivity is raised three times and cost cut by over 35 percent. The quality of the connecting rods has improved. The line was designed and made by this plant in cooperation with research institutes, an engineering university, and machinery factories.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW



## II. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

Item: Fengzhen Xian Trailer Plant  
[0023 6966 4905 2151 6508 0617]

Location: Fengzhen County, Ulanqab Meng, Nei Monggol AR, PRC

Data: Because of under production and unsaleable goods, this plant, established in 1975, suspended operation in September 1980. In April 1981, the Fengzhen County Party Committee dispatched a work team to station at this plant. According to incomplete statistics compiled by the work team, the suspension of production has cost the plant more than 10,000 yuan. Loss of properties was reported to reach 30,000 yuan. An attempt was made to restore production, but to no avail due to poor management, and operation at the plant was again suspended 3 months later. Among the 240 employees and workers, with the exception of 20 persons who remained to watch over the plant buildings and 82 persons who organized on their own a maintenance and repair section, the remaining 100-plus people are still looking for employment. Four young workers have been arrested and sent to labor reform camps for disturbing the peace and committing robbery. Some of the veteran workers appealed to the higher authorities to help their fellow workers.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Lianyung Port Authority  
[6647 0061 3263 0523 1444]

Location: Jiangsu Province, PRC

Data: As of 21 March, this port handled 1,691,000 metric tons of freight, surpassing the planned target for the first quarter of 1982 by 41,000 metric tons. This is an increase of 4.2 percent over the like 1981 period.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 2

Item: Taiyuan Railway Bureau  
[1132 0626 6993 6424 1444]

Location: Taiyuan, Shanxi, PRC

Data: This bureau has transported 8.12 million metric tons of coal during the first quarter of 1982, an increase of 950,000 metric tons over the comparable period of 1981. Because of the increase in coal shipment's to other localities, the amounts of coal stored at the mines in Shanxi Province, which are under the "unified distribution plan," have been reduced by 220,000 metric tons as compared to the end of January this year.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Dalian Fishing Shipyard  
[2192 6647 3342 6544 0208 6644 0617]

Location: Dalian, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This shipyard reported a profit of 1.2 million yuan at the end of 1981. This is a sharp contrast with the loss of 90,000 yuan incurred during the first half of last year.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 2

Item: Jinzhou Railway Bureau  
[6930 1558 6993 6424 1444]

Location: Jinzhou, Liaoning, PRC

Data: By the end of March, this bureau had loaded more than 5.3 million metric tons of coal, petroleum, grain, chemical fertilizer and other major industrial products, overfulfilling the first quarter 1982 transport plan by 500,000 metric tons.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 1

Item: China Ship Science Research Center  
[0022 0948 5307 5306 4430 1331 4282 4496 0022 1800]

Location: Taihu Lake, Jiangsu, PRC

Data: This center which specializes in ship research, marine engineering and other theoretical research, has opened a ship testing service for Hong Kong and foreign shipping companies and shipyards. The center, on the bank of the Taihu Lake, has made tests and analyses of various kinds of vessels. One of its latest achievements is an analysis of the capsizing of the drilling platform "Bohai No 2" in 1979 based on tests on a model of the rig. Capsizing of drilling platforms is also an important topic of research in other nations. In the past 3 years, 200 foreign scholars and experts have visited the center. Afterward, some companies ordered Chinese-built ships and others asked the center to test 10,000-ton freighters and semi-submersible oil drilling rigs, or provide scientific data.

Source: Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 15 Apr 82 OW

Item: Tianjin New Port  
[1131 3160 2450 3263]

Location: Tianjin, SPRC

Data: Some 97 sets of 1,000-watt high-voltage sodium lamps provide sufficient illumination over the 160,000 square meters of cargo collection site at the container wharf of this port. The newly tested sodium lamp consumes 50 percent less electricity than the high-voltage mercury lamp and xenon lamp. Compared with the long-arch xenon lamp, the newly produced sodium lamp can conserve some 250,000 yuan worth of electricity annually at the container wharf.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 12 Mar 82 OW

### III. ELECTRONIC AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES

Item: Yongjiang Instrument and Meter Plant  
[3057 3068 0308 5903 0617]

Location: Guiyang, Guizhou, PRC

Data: This plant originally specialized in the production of automotive meters which are not listed as "in short supply" in the country. To meet the market demand, it decided in 1979 to shift to the production of kilowatt hour meters. Its 1981 output of kWh meters had reached 510,000. To meet the competition from other factories, the plant has made tremendous efforts toward improving the quality of its products and lower the production costs. The cost per unit product was lowered from 43 to 16 yuan in 1979. The sale price was further reduced from 27.7 to 21.5 yuan in 1981, and subsequently to 17 yuan. Its meters are now sold in 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. With demand for kWh meters reaching the peak, this plant has begun looking into the possibility of making new products and has successfully trial produced such consumer goods as miniature sewing machines, children's electronic musical instruments, and hair-dressing apparatuses.

Source: Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Shuguang Radio Plant  
[2562 0342 2477 4848 7193 0617]

Location: Harbin, Heilongjiang, PRC

Data: In cooperation with the Harbin Industrial College, this state-owned plant recently succeeded in trial producing a new-type double extrinsic absorbing silicon expitaxial wafer, a basic material for transistors and integrated circuits. In the past, low purity of expitaxial wafers caused the quality of domestically made products to be poor, making it ineffective to compete with foreign products. The new-type expitaxial wafers are suited for manufacturing high and intermediate power transistors and the production cost is 50 percent lower.

Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Shenyang Instrument and Meter Research Center  
[3688 7122 0308 3051 0308 5903 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This center, in cooperation with the Gas Transportation Section of the Sichuan Petroleum Administrative Bureau, successfully developed a complete set of electronic tube cleaners and probing and locating instruments, including transmitters and receivers, through flow indicators and special chargers. These instruments were manufactured in China and satisfy the technical requirements for cleaning petroleum and natural gas pipelines. After being tested for 3 years, the instruments passed the State technical appraisal at the end of 1981. These instruments will have a large effect on energy-saving and on improving the transportation of gas and raising the level of technical management.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 3

Item: Beijing Instruments Plant  
[0554 0079 0308 0892 0617]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: This plant has successfully trial produced a DMJ-1000 model machine for vacuum-plating mirrors. It is a piece of specialized equipment for civilian use, can plate full-length mirrors and standard small mirrors, and is suitable for medium- and small-scale mirror plants which have inadequate capital funds and small output and produce mirrors of numerous specifications. This machine uses a new technique of substituting aluminum for silver, saving on silver and reducing pollution. The aluminum-plating thickness, uniformity, adhesion, and luminosity all meet the requirements for technical quality.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 3

Item: Hebei Semiconductor Research Institute  
[3109 0554 0584 1418 7555 4282 4496 2076]

Location: Beijing, PRC

Data: This institute has recently built an experimental device for longwave optical fiber transmission of color television. This is the first successful experimental project of its kind in China.

Source: Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 30 Mar 82 OW

#### IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Item: Benxi Chemical Fertilizer Plant  
[2609 3005 0553 5142 0617]

Location: Benxi, Liaoning, PRC

Data: As of 18 March, this plant has produced 4,600 metric tons of urea and 2,500 metric tons of synthetic ammonia above the quotas, registering increases of 11 and 6 percent respectively over the like 1981 period.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 March 1982 p 1



## V. FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES

Item: Dalian Petroleum Plant No 7  
[1129 6647 4258 3111 0003 0617]

Location: Dairen, Liaoning, PRC

Data: Comparing last year with 1980, this plant's crude oil processing decreased 2.22 million metric tons and the output of the highly profitable lubricating oil was reduced one-third. However, the plant realized 42.72 million yuan more in profits. In January and February, compared to the same period a year ago, the profits turned over to the State increased 4.88 million yuan, an increase of 7.2 percent.

After technical improvements, the amount of secondary processing work was raised. Last year this plant produced 43,000 additional metric tons of top-quality catalysts and lubricating oil, realizing an additional 783,000 yuan in profits. In January and February of this year, the production of high-grade gasoline and naphtha, compared to the same period a year ago, was increased by 9,238 metric tons and 10,900 metric tons respectively. In order to ensure product quality, this plant reinstituted a product evaluation method, and for steam turbine oil, diffusion pump oil and four other high-quality products, it set up a quality guarantee system. By integrating product quality with the economic system of responsibility and the economic benefits of the workers, it enabled the percentage of high-grade products to be raised 2.8 percent.

For the past 2 years, this plant has paid attention to the management and rational use of energy, and at the same time paid attention to technical improvements and raising energy utilization. Last year the total energy consumption of the whole plant, as compared to 1979, was lowered 23.8 percent, and saved 138,000 metric tons of oil within 2 years. This year the oil refinery, on the basis of strictly checking energy consumption and by improving energy-saving techniques, tapped the energy-saving potential. The energy consumption of the whole plant, compared to the same period last year, was lowered 4 percent.

To expand its market, this plant has changed its past attitude of "sitting and waiting" for customers to actively promoting the sale of its goods.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Fushun Mining Bureau  
[2329 7311 4349 0523 1446]

Location: Fushun, Liaoning, PRC

Data: This bureau has achieved success in using underground gas as fuel. Every year it pumps 100 million cubic meters of gas, which is used for heating and cooking in 28,000 miners' households, and it supplies fuel for residents of 38,000 households in Fushun. Moreover, formaldehyde and other chemical products are extracted from the gas.

This bureau is a major source of coal for China. It has gas reserves totaling more than 4.2 billion cubic meters. In the past, due to a lack of knowledge about gas, what was pumped out of the mine was not used. Since the campaign for promoting energy conservation, this bureau has intensified gas pumping and employed a contingent of 500 people, among them more than 40 were engineers and technicians. At the same time, the bureau has vigorously promoted the scientific utilization of gas which enables the gas to be pumped while being extracted. Eight pumping stations have been built and more than 50 kilometers of gas pipeline were laid. More than 1,200 cubic meters of gas can be pumped every minute. Plants have been built to extract formaldehyde and other chemical products. The annual utilization of gas is more than 1.4 million cubic meters. In 1980, more than 1.5 million yuan in profits were realized. In 1981, the profits totaled more than 1.79 million yuan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Yangquan Mining Administrative Bureau  
[7122 3123 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Yangquan, Shansi, PRC

Data: This bureau has studied the Fushun Mining Bureau's utilization of underground gas as fuel and has increased its own gas utilization. Now there are eight pairs of shafts for the whole bureau. The annual gas output is more than 84 million cubic meters, sufficient to supply fuel for 6,000 households and 23,000 collective dormitories and making it possible to save more than 50,000 metric tons of coal a year.

The Yangquan Coal Mine has huge gas deposits. For each metric ton of coal mined, it produces 35 cubic meters of gas. After studying the conditions at the Fushun Bureau, this bureau built a carbon black plant using gas as fuel and closely followed this with the construction of a formaldehyde plant that produces 500 metric tons of formaldehyde a year.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Chenghe Mine No 2  
[3397 0678 1708 4349]

Location: Shaanxi Province, PRC

Data: As of 22 March this year, this mine has overfulfilled its first quarter 1982 output plan. Its raw coal output and tunneling footage registered increases of 17.9 and 15.5 percent respectively over the like 1981 period.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Xiayukou Coal Mine  
[0007 5940 0656 3561 4349]

Location: Shaanxi Province, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Hancheng Mining Bureau, this mine has overfulfilled the first quarter 1982 production plan by 336 metric tons, setting the best production record since it was put into operation 7 years ago.

The mine operated at a loss of 530,000 yuan during January and February 1981. It reported a profit of nearly 180,000 yuan during January and February 1982.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Jinhuaashan Mine  
[6855 5478 1472 4349]

Location: Shaanxi Province, PRC

Data: Subordinate to the Tongchuan Mining Bureau, this mine has fulfilled the first quarter 1982 output plan 9 days ahead of schedule. Its raw coal output registered an increase of 57 percent over the like 1981 period. The production cost per metric ton of coal was lowered by 20 percent. It earned for the State an additional 332,000 yuan. The mine expects to realize a profit of 110,000 yuan in the first quarter of 1982.

Source: Xian'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Tianshengqiao Hydroelectric Power Station  
[1131 3932 2890 3055 0500 4099 7193 4541]

Location: Upper reaches of the Hongshui River in southwestern Guizhou, PRC

Data: Preparations for the construction of this key project are underway. When completed, this power station will have an installed capacity four times that of the Wujiangdu Power Station and will meet the electric power needs of Guizhou, Guangxi, and Yunnan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Tiefa Mining Bureau  
[6993 3127 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Liaoning, PRC

Data: The Xiaonan Mine, subordinate to this bureau, in the period ending 10 March, produced 94,298 metric tons of raw coal, overfulfilling the first quarter 1982 production target by 1,298 metric tons.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Fuxin Mining Administration Bureau  
[7079 2450 4349 0523 1444]

Location: Fuxin, Liaoning, PRC

Data: By 29 March, this bureau fulfilled its first quarter production quota of raw coal 2 days ahead of schedule, overfulfilling the production target by more than 60,000 metric tons, an increase of 377,000 metric tons over the same period a year ago. This bureau dug 424 additional meters in advance footage, excavated an additional 3,100 meters in tunneling footage and stripped 740,000 additional cubic meters of mine.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Northeast Power Transmission Network  
[2639 0554 7193 4853]

Location: Northeast China PRC

Data: The daily electric power output of this network reached 122 million kwh, surpassing the production plan by 5.45 million kwh, a 3.6 percent increase over the same period a year ago. The coal consumption in power generation for January was 10 grams (sic) lower than the same period a year ago, saving 34,000 metric tons of standard coal.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Zhenhai Power Plant  
[6966 3189 4099 7193 0617]

Location: Zhenhai, Zhejiang, PRC

Data: This plant installed two 125,000-kw generating units which were put into operation in December 1978 and in September 1979 respectively. The plant, in less than 3 years, has supplied 4.22 billion kwh of electricity and accrued 118 million yuan for the state, a 115-percent return on the original investment. For generating each kwh of electric power, it has reduced coal consumption from 377 grams in 1979 to 351 grams in 1981. As a result of improvements made on the high-pressure heater and circulating water pump, the plant was able to generate an additional 30 million kwh of electricity and saved more than 1.6 million kwh of electricity in 1981.

Source: Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 82 p 1

Item: Dateng Xia Hydroelectric Power Station  
[2192 5671 1499 3055 0500 4099 4541]

Location: Guangxi Autonomous Region, PRC

Data: The site of the dam of this station whose planned total installed capacity will be 1.2 million kilowatts has recently been determined. The station will be situated in Dateng Xia at the outlet of the Qianjiang River in Guiping County, Guangxi region. From 23 March to 1 April, the Hydroelectric Power Construction General Bureau and the Regional Construction Committee jointly held a meeting to select the site for the station's dam. Some 80 experts and representatives inside and outside the region attended the meeting and inspected the proposed sites. After inspection, analysis and comparison, they fixed the site of the dam.

Source: Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82 HK

## VI. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Item: Shanghai Machine Tool Plant No 3  
[0006 3189 4574 0005 2623 1643 0617]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: After having completed the task of trial producing a prototype DLM 4 series dry multiplate electromagnetic clutch and having it appraised in 1978, this plant has obtained approval to mass produce the parts at a meeting held in Shanghai in 1981. This plant now has the capacity to turn out 3,000-5,000 clutches annually. Study is being made to lower the sale price of M4 clutch by 15 percent in 1982.

Source: Beijing JICHUANG [MACHINE TOOL] in Chinese No 3, 1982 p 17

Item: Qingdao Light Industry Machinery Plant  
[7230 1497 6535 1562 2814 2623 2750 0617]

Location: Qingdao, Shandong, PRC

Data: China's first asparagus canning line was trial produced at this plant. The successful trial production of this line, consisted of 11 single-unit machines, will pave the way for the development of the country's food industry and the further expansion of the asparagus canning capacity to meet the needs of foreign markets. Each production line will save for the State 100,000 U.S. dollars in foreign exchange.

Source: Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 2



## VII. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

Item: Xinhua Cement Plant  
[2450 5478 3055 3136 0617]

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: Four years ago, this plant had operated at a loss of 3.03 million yuan 9 consecutive years. Since 1979, due to its awareness in economic results, the plant has been realizing substantial profits. Its originally designed output capacity was 32,000 metric tons and its 1981 cement output exceeded the designed output capacity by two-fold. For every 100 yuan in output value, it provides the State with 28.77 yuan in profit and 24.77 yuan in tax.

Cement 500 accounts for 50 percent of this plant's production. 1965 was the year this plant started operation.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Guangzhou Cotton Textile Mill No 4

Location: Guangzhou, Guangdong, PRC

Data: This mill has merged with the nearby Guangzhou Tractor Plant, but has retained its name. While primarily engaged in the production of cotton textiles, it has established a machine-building subplant which has continued the task of the former Guangzhou Tractor Plant--producing farm machinery parts. Located in Conghua County, the former tractor plant covers 60,000 square meters of floor space and employs 1,600 employees and workers. In the past 2 years, the tractor plant has either stopped operation or operated at 50 percent capacity due to the national economic readjustment program. This led to the decision of the local authorities to amalgamate these two local factories. The newly established machinery plant will take over the assignment of the former tractor plant of manufacturing parts and accessories for 9,000 tractors.

Source: Guangzhou GUANGCHOU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Jinan Medicine Branch Company  
[3444 0589 6829 5522 0433 0361 0674]

Location: Jinan, Shandong, PRC

Data: The 150-ton electronic automatic control alcohol storage house built by this company has been operating normally since it was put into operation in October 1981. This project is consisted of three sections: high voltage transformer room, alcohol storage system, and automatic flow control system.

Source: Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Youyi Sugar Mill  
[0645 6146 4347 0617]

Location: Heilongjiang Province, PRC

Data: Because of poor management, this mill operated at a loss of 1.85 million yuan during the January-April 1981 period. During the second half of last year, the mill adopted measures to improve its management and instituted a sound system of responsibility. It succeeded in reducing the processing cost from 170 to 150 yuan per metric ton of sugar and cut the coal consumption per 100 metric tons of sugar beets from 8 to 6.25 metric tons. The mill also tapped the hidden potentials of its equipment and raised the daily processing capacity from 1,700 metric tons in 1980 to 2,000 metric tons. Beginning October last year when the new sugar-pressing season started, it has fulfilled every monthly quota, and by the end of February this year, it accrued a profit of 2.38 million yuan.

Source: Harbin Heilongjiang Ribao in Chinese 20 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Plant No 5702  
[0063 0003 7190 0059 0617]

Location: Shaanxi, PRC

Data: Last year, this plant attained the economic and technical targets set in the state plan. The accumulated profit turned over to the State reached 159.17 percent of the annual plan, a 73-percent increase over 1980. This plant has also invested 520,000 yuan for the establishment of an environmental monitoring organization. In order to improve environmental technology, it has formulated a long-term plan which will enable it to fulfill the State's requirements for the control of sewage, waste water, radioactive material and noise pollution. At the same time, they have afforested more than 80 percent of the plant's grounds.

Source: Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 82 p 1

Item: Shenyang Plastics Plant  
[3088 7122 3788 3863 1631]

Location: Shenyang, Liaoning, PRC

Data: By 31 March, this plant had produced 454,753 standard crates of plate glass, overfulfilling the production target by 4,753 crates.

Source: Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Xibei Synthetic Pharmaceutical Plant No 2  
[6007 0554 4574 0059 0678 2052 5522 1681]

Location: Xian, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: In January, the output value and profit for this plant accounted for 8.2 percent of the yearly plan. In February, the output value increased 2.6 percent over January; profit increased 47 percent. As of 21 March, this plant had exceeded its quarterly quota. Output value, profit, and the production of principal products had already fulfilled more than 25 percent of the yearly plan. In January, this plant produced 25.4 metric tons of aminopyrine; in February, it produced 32.4 metric tons, and in the first 16 days of March, it turned out 19 metric tons.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Shaanxi Plastics Plant  
[7104 6007 1043 2436 1681]

Location: Xian, Shaanxi, PRC

Data: This plant, in the first quarter of 1982, achieved 25.83 percent of the annual output value, an increase of 48 percent over the same 1981 period. The amount of profit turned over to the state also doubled. In the first quarter of this year, this plant produced 345.88 metric tons of plastic sheets for agricultural use.

Source: Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 1

Item: Shanghai Miniature Bearing Plant  
[0006 3189 1792 0192 6519 2110 1681]

Location: Shanghai, PRC

Data: This plant, utilizing bank loans to promote scientific research and technical improvements, achieved within a short period noticeable economic results. For each yuan borrowed, it "recovered" nearly 3 yuan in tax and profits. For the past few years, this plant has mainly relied upon the limited outlay for repairs and depreciation to develop scientific research and technical improvements. However, these funds amounted to only 60,000 yuan. To solve the problem of expenses, this plant, from April 1979 to November 1981, applied for 1,614,000 yuan in loans from the Construction (Jianshe) Bank and the People's (Renmin) Bank to be used for manufacturing and improving 61 pieces of automated and specialized equipment. It purchased 25 special-purpose machine tools and improved product quality and labor conditions, realizing a net gain in taxable income of 3,912,800 yuan.

Source: Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 2

Item: Guangzhou City Light Industry Bureau  
[1639 1558 1579 6535 1562 2814 1444]

Location: Guangzhou, PRC

Data: As of January, the industrial output of the whole light industry system in Guangzhou had surpassed 7.5 percent, a 4.5 percent increase over the same period a year ago. The average daily production value increased by 20.4 percent, making it the best level yet. Of 38 kinds of principal products checked, 33, including bicycles, sewing machines, watches, sugar, batteries, cigarettes and detergent, had fulfilled or surpassed the production plan.

Source: Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 82 p 1

# VIII. PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[Photo and caption for figure 1  
on following pages]

[Source: Beijing CHINA RECONSTRUCTS in English No 4, Apr 82 pp 36-37]

Liaoyang Petrochemical Complex.  
*Liu Chen*

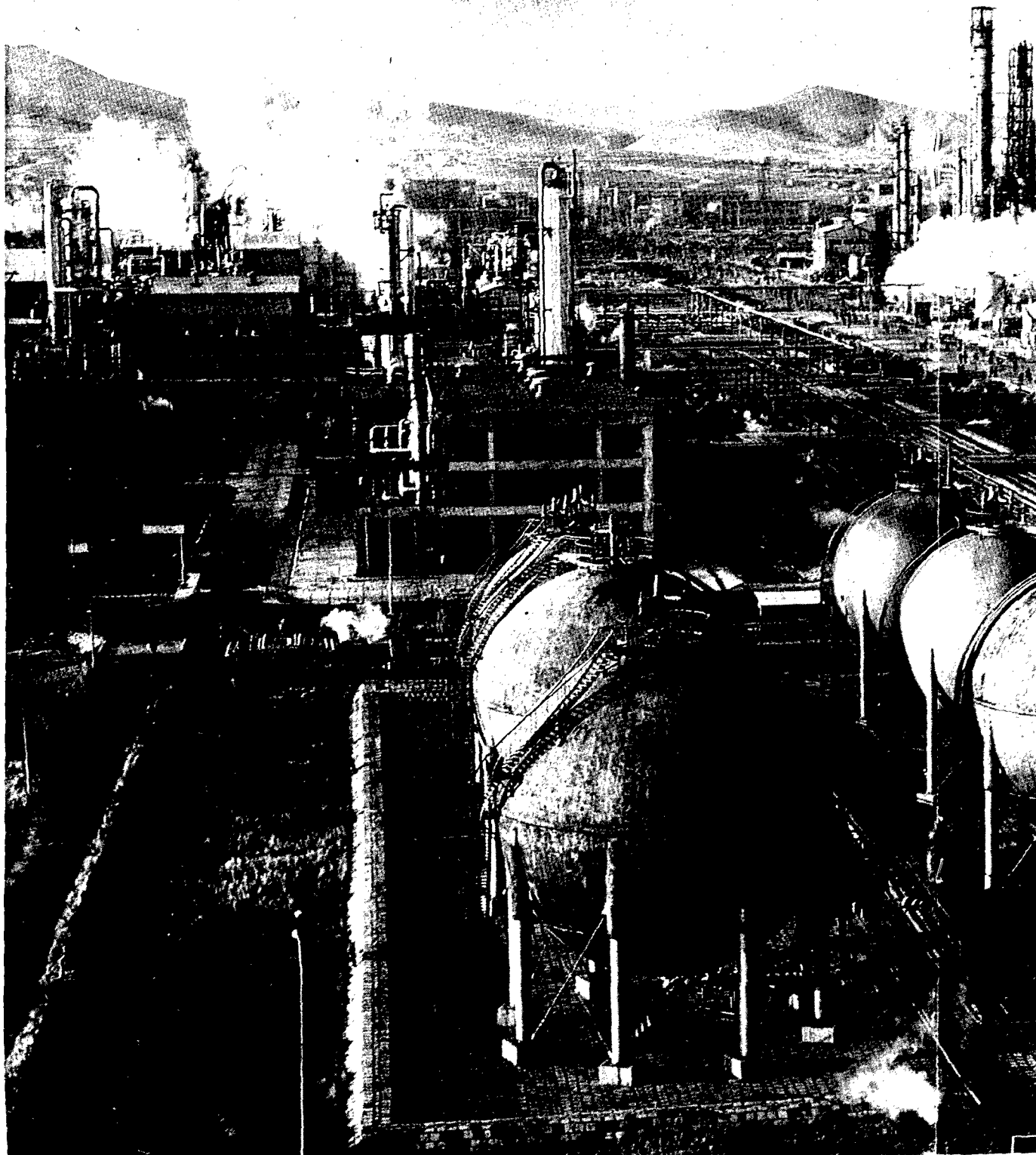
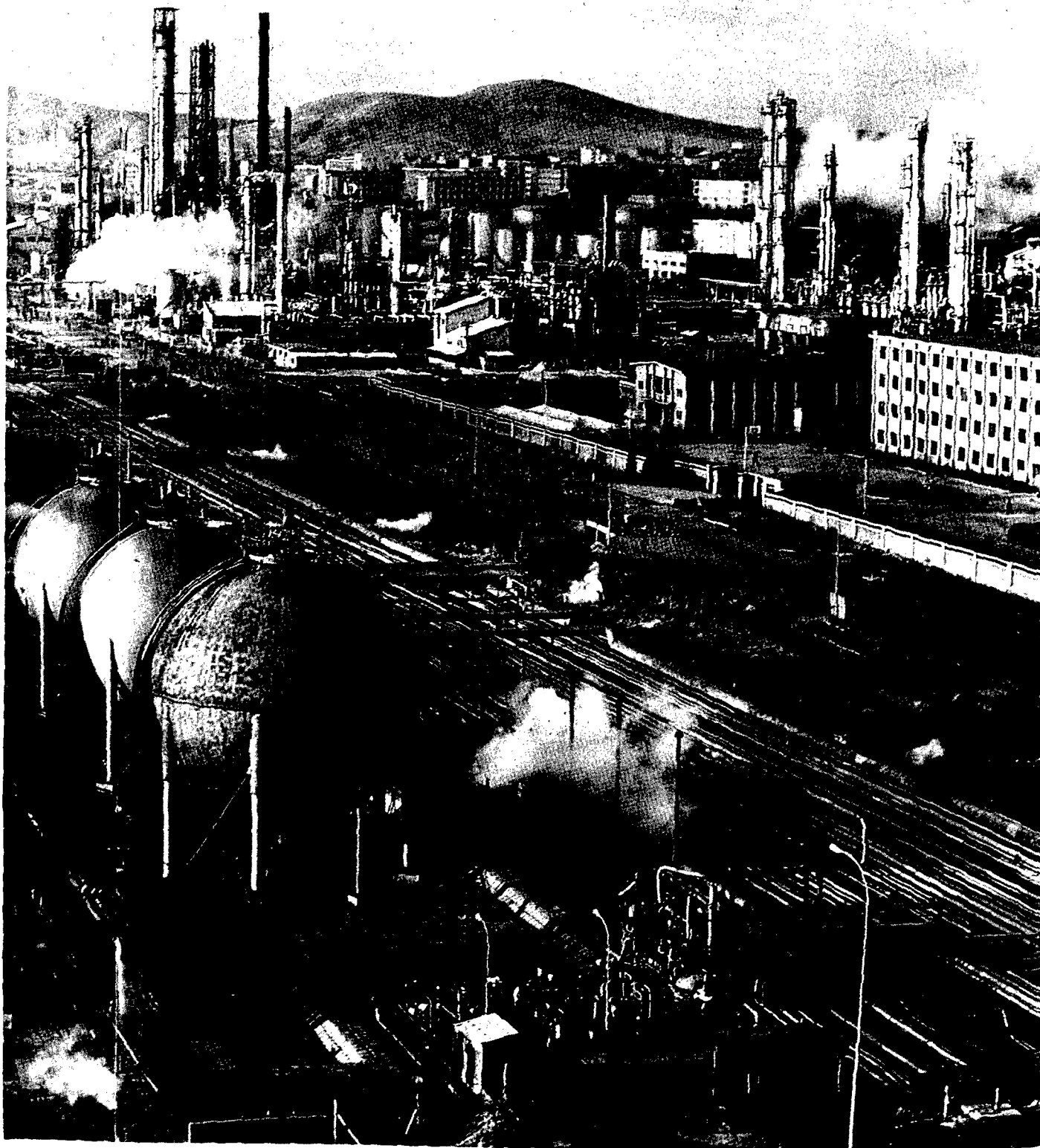


Figure 1. View of the Liaoyang Petrochemical Complex in northeast



Liaoning Province



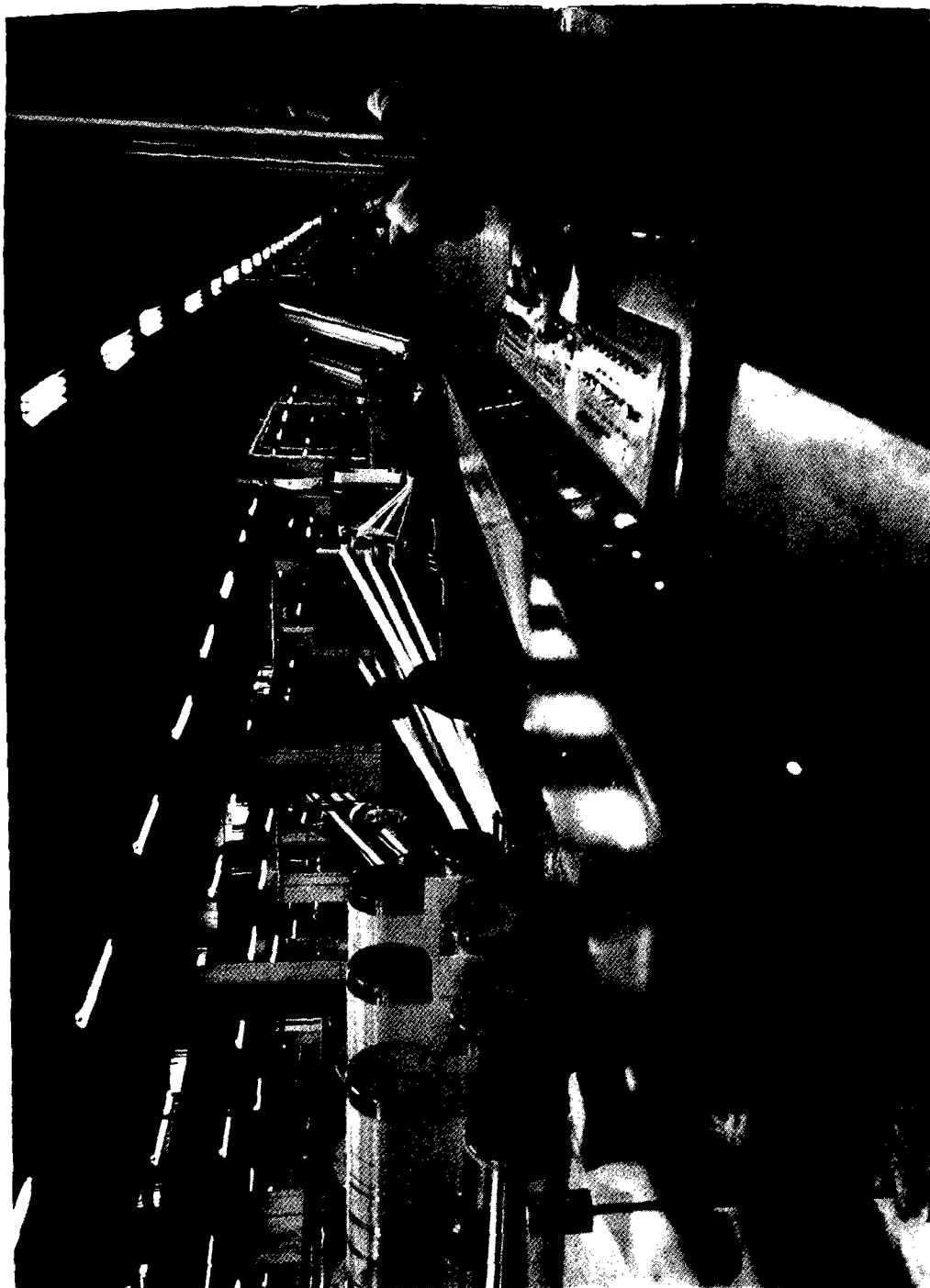


Fig. 2 Automated control board of a polyester fiber production line at the Liaoyang Petrochemical Complex  
[Source: Beijing CHINA RECONSTRUCTS in English No 4 Apr 82 p 35]



Fig. 3 A batch of L195 diesel engines built by the Gannan Diesel Engine Plant in Heilongjiang awaiting shipment. In 1980, the plant produced 5,400 diesel engines, all rated as top grade.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG HUABAO [HEILONGJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1981 p 31]

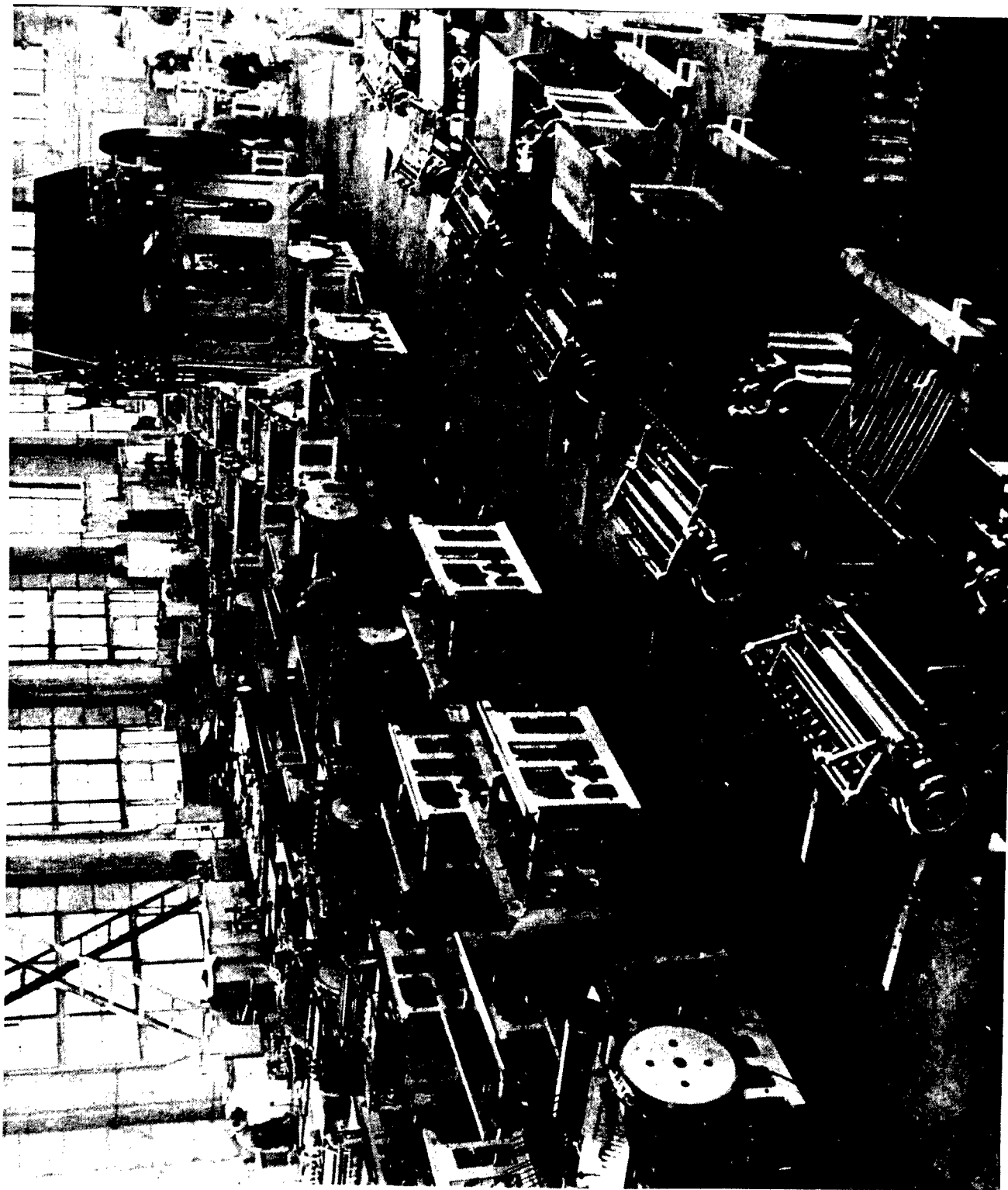


Figure 4. General assembly workshop of the Harbin Printing Machinery Plan

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG HUABAO [HEILONGJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1981 p 20]



Fig. 5 Photograph of the Yunnan Smelting Plant, one of the key nonferrous metal smelting plants in China. It employs some 3,000 employees and workers.  
[Source: Kunming YUNNAN HUABAO [YUNNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 8]

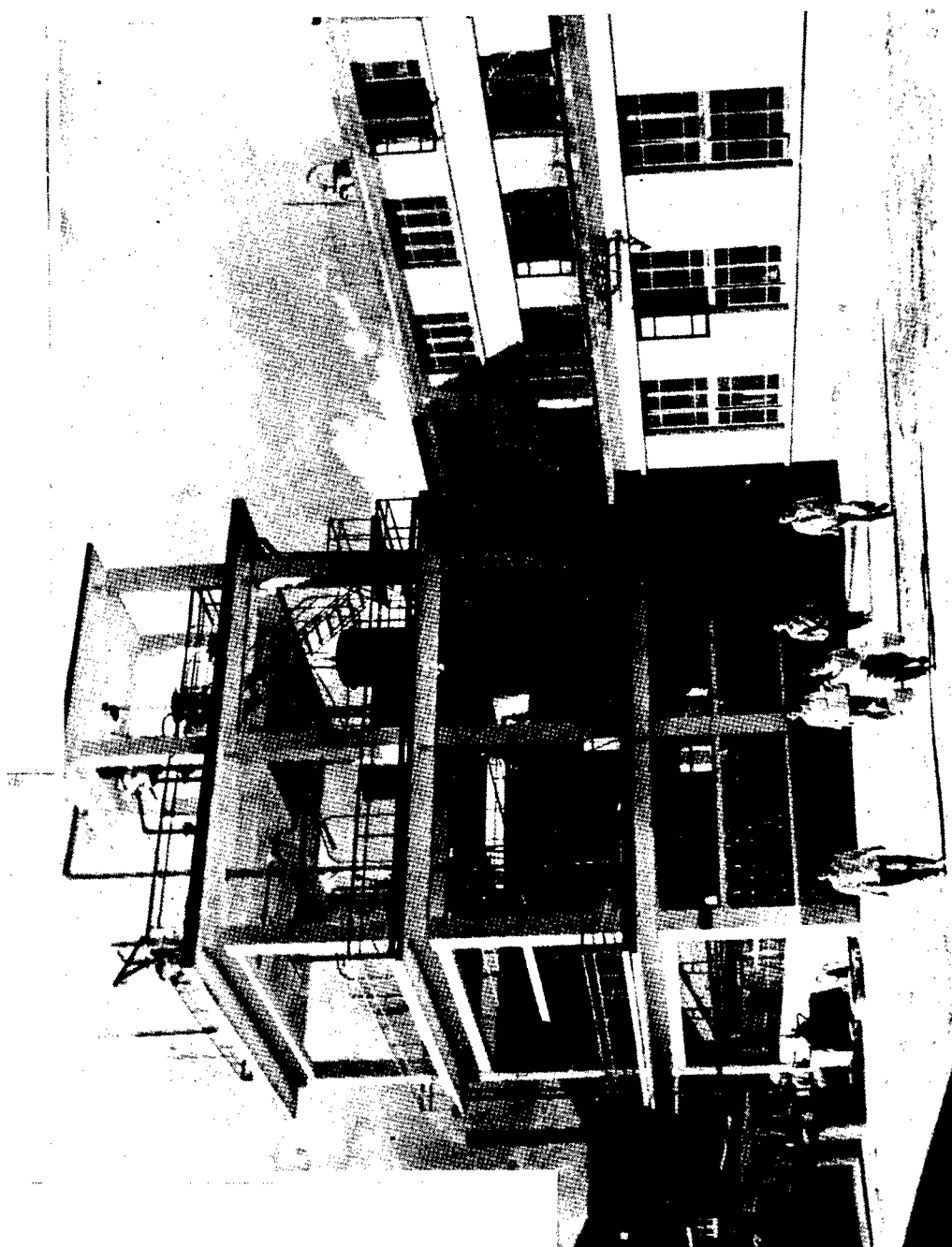


Fig. 6. A view of the production workshop of the Jinggu Xian Plant in Yunnan.

[Source: Kunming YUNNAN HUABAO [YUNNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 11]

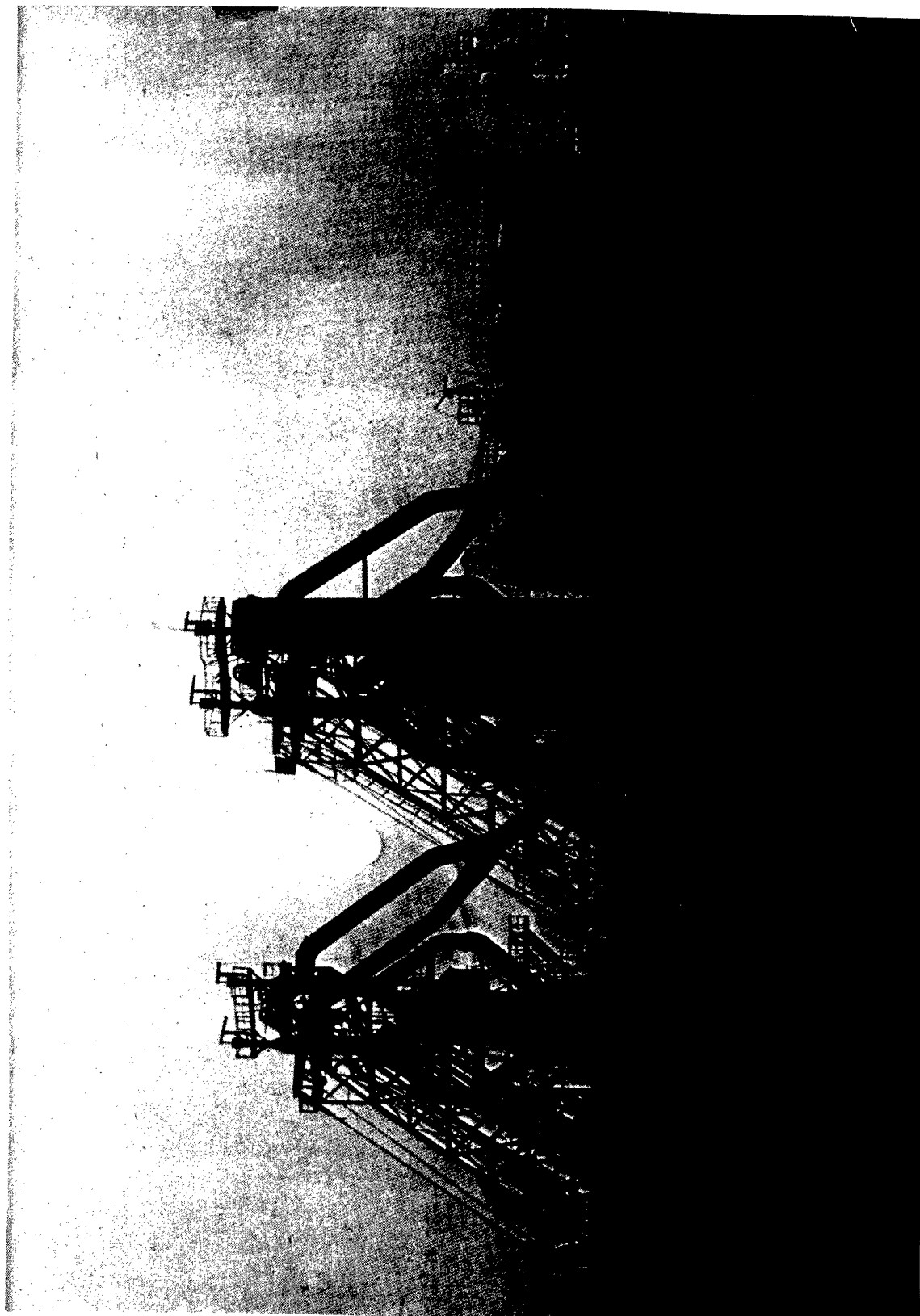


Fig. 7 Photo of the Liuzhou Iron and Steel Mill in Guangxi. This mill began exporting steel ingots to the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries in March 1981.

[Source: Nanning GUANGXI HUABAO [GUANGXI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 inside front cover]

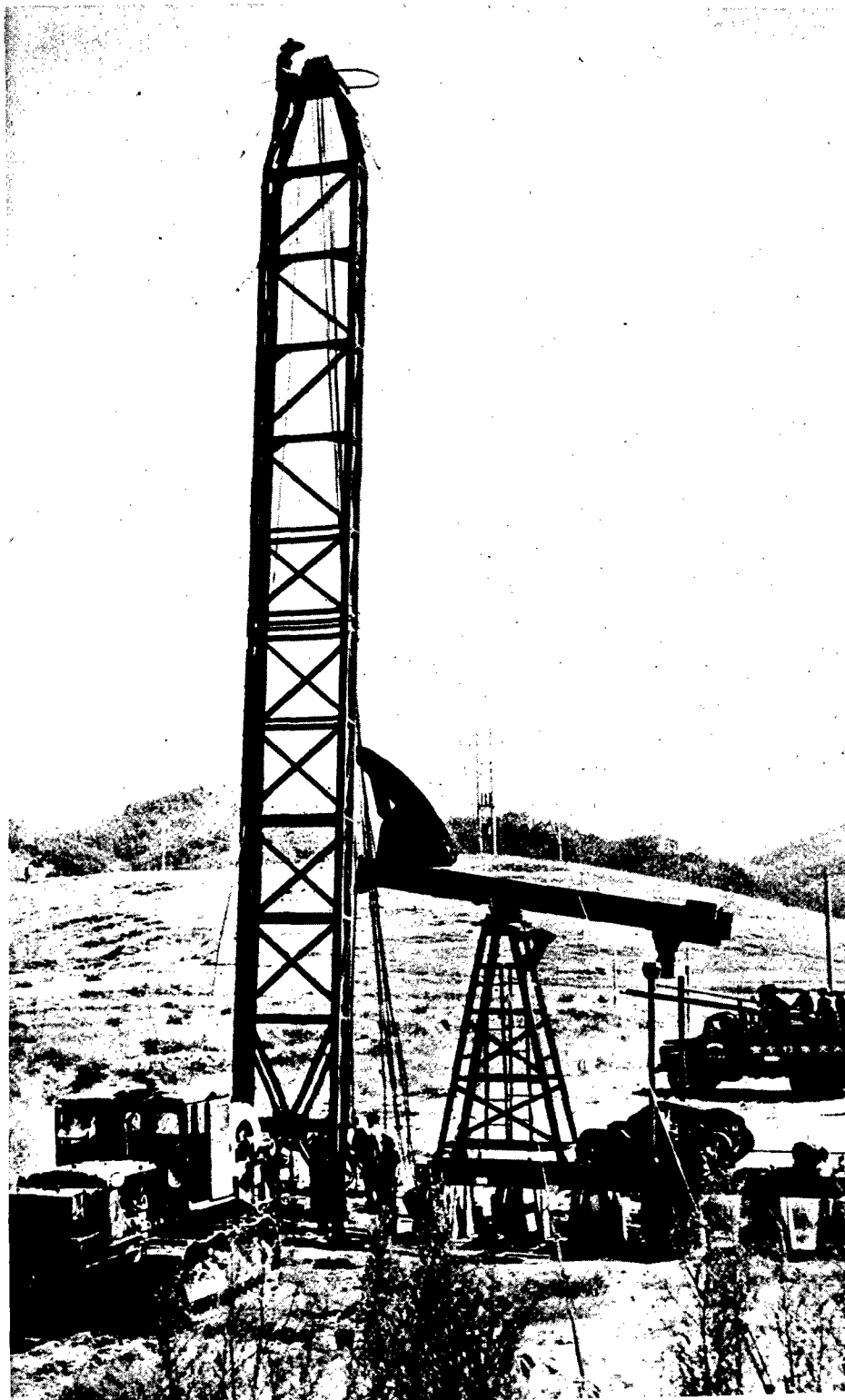


Fig. 8 Oil drilling operations at the Tiandong Oilfield, located in the north-western part of Tiandong County, Baise Prefecture of Guangxi. This is the first land oilfield south of the Changjiang River. Its present annual crude oil output is 18,000 metric tons.

[Source: Nanning GUANGXI HUABAO [GUANGXI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 10]

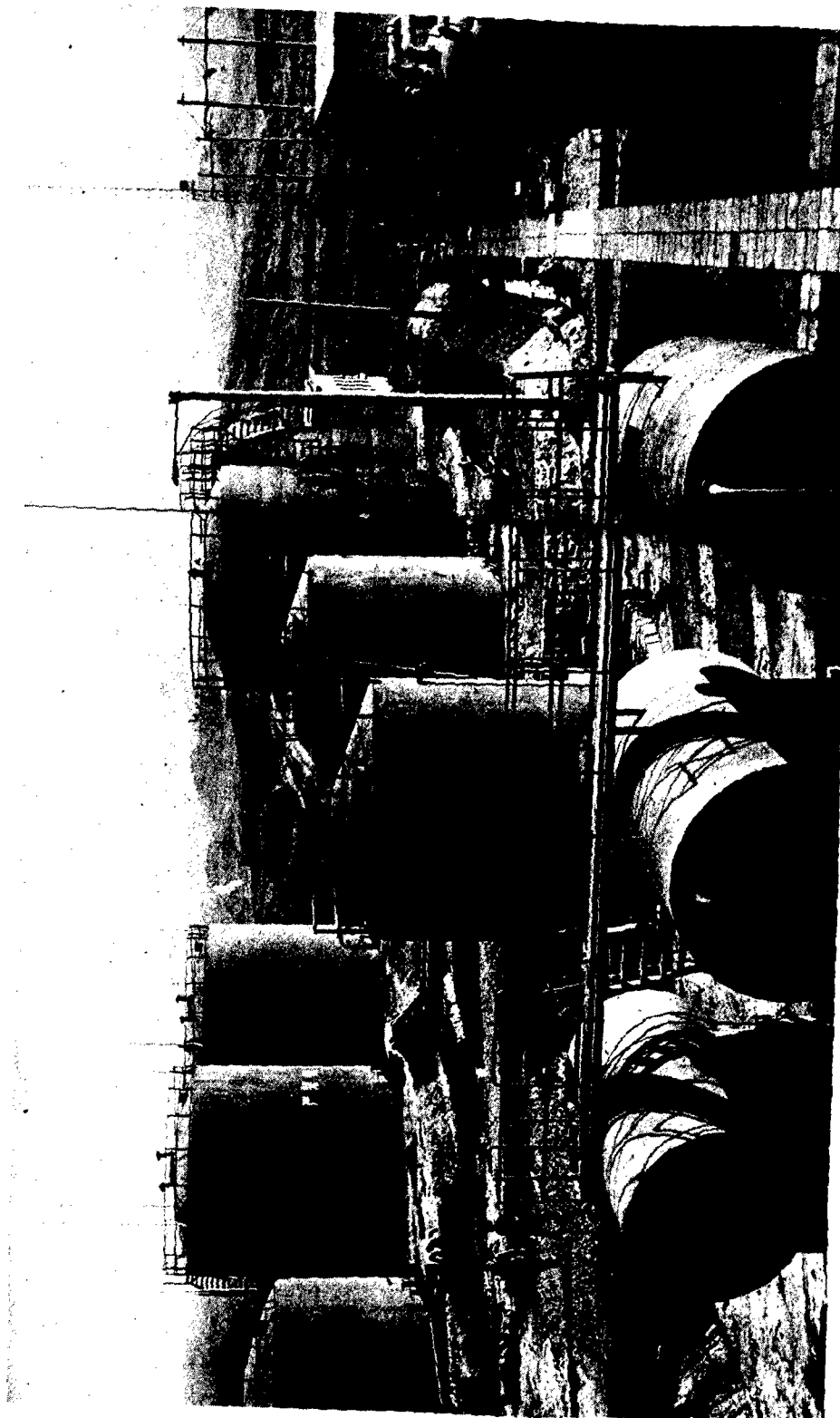


Fig. 9 External view of the combined station at the Tiandong Oilfield.

[Source: Nanning GUANGXI HUABAO [GUANGXI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 pp 10-11]





Fig. 10 An inside view of a workshop of the Kaili Standard Fasteners Plant in Guizhou Province. Employing 300 employees and workers, the plant produced over 180 million fasteners in 1981.

[Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO [GUIZHOU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 inside front cover]

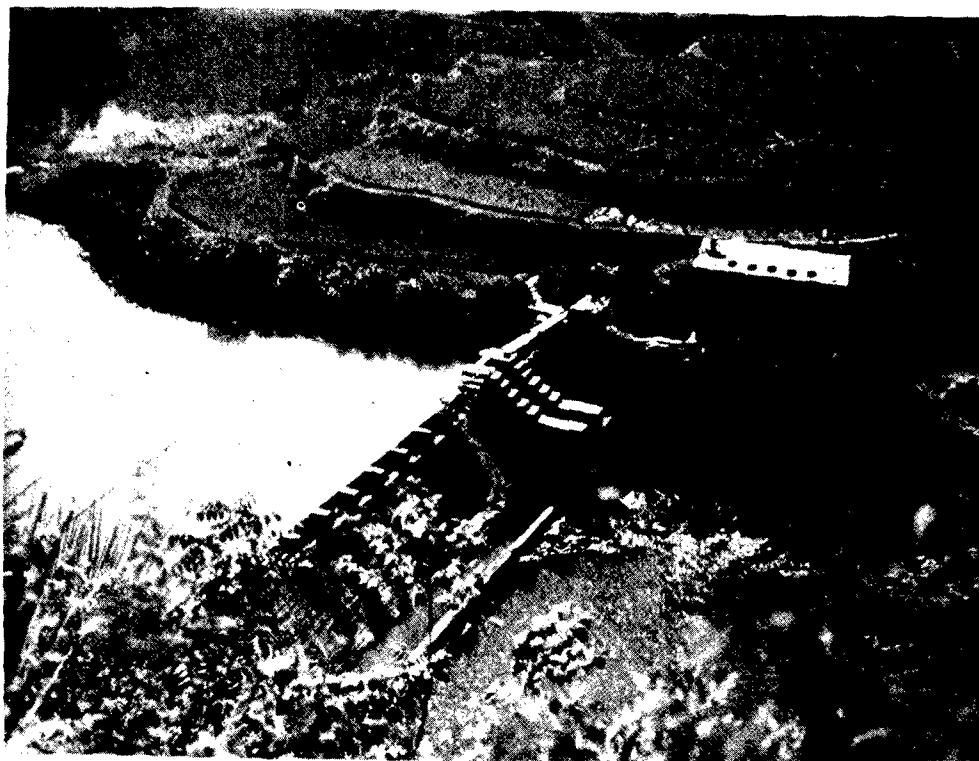


Fig. 11 View of the Ziyoubao Hydroelectric Power Station on the Rong River in Guizhou Province.  
 [Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO [GUIZHOU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 3]

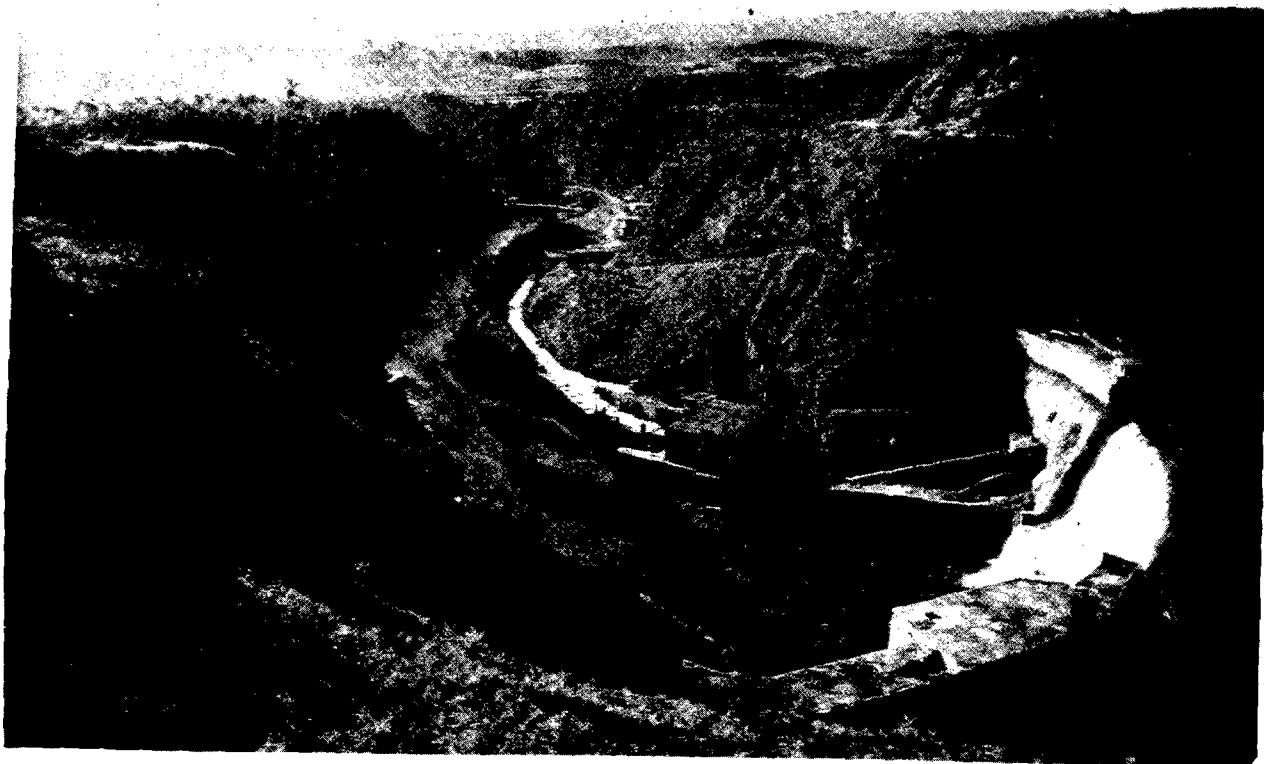


Fig. 12 Bazhou Hydroelectric Power Station in Liping County, Guizhou Province.  
 [Source: Guiyang GUIZHOU HUABAO [GUIZHOU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 4]



Fig. 13 A night scene of the Jinchuan Nonferrous Metals Company in Jinchang City, Gansu. Located along the Jinchuan River and China's largest nickel production base and platinum group metal refining center, this company currently employs 20,000 employees and workers, of whom 1,100 are engineers and technicians. The Jinchuan ore bed is the world's second largest copper nickel sulfide mine.

[Source: Lanzhou GANSU HUABAO [GANSU PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 2]

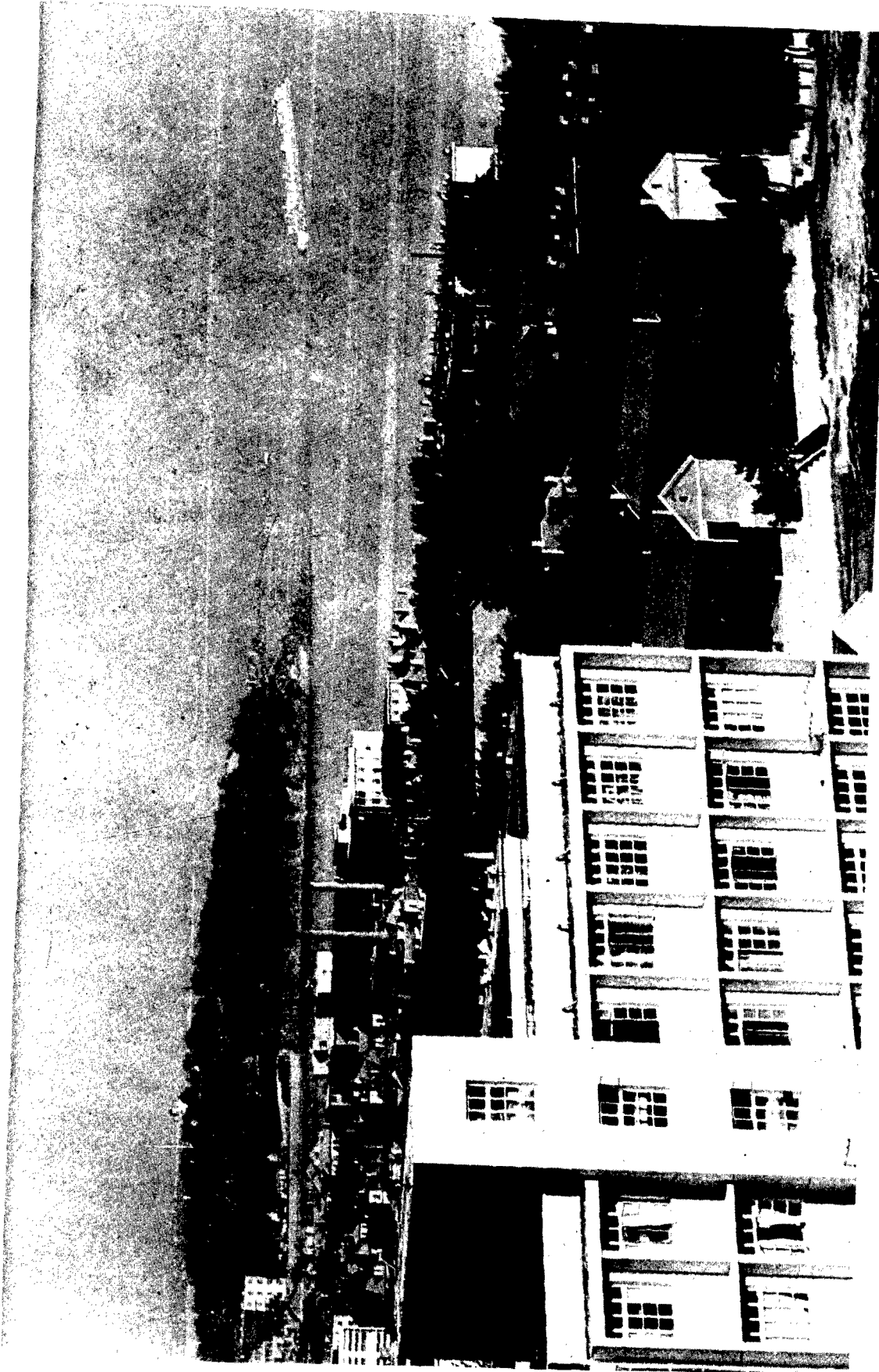


Fig. 14 View of the clock and watch industry in Yantai of Shandong Province. This independent industrial system currently employs more than 9,000 people.

[Source: Jinan SHANDONG HUABAO [SHANDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 20]

# 正在展开的

## 昆明三聚磷酸钠厂建设工地掠影



Fig. 15 Construction site of the Kunming Sodium Tripolyphosphate (STPP) Plant in the southwestern outskirts of Kunming, Yunnan Province. When completed, the project will produce annually 30,000 metric tons of yellow phosphorus, 70,000 metric tons of sodium tripolyphosphate, and 25,000 metric tons of synthetic laundry detergent.

[Source: Kunming YUNNAN HUABAO [YUNNAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 5, 1981 pp 12-13]

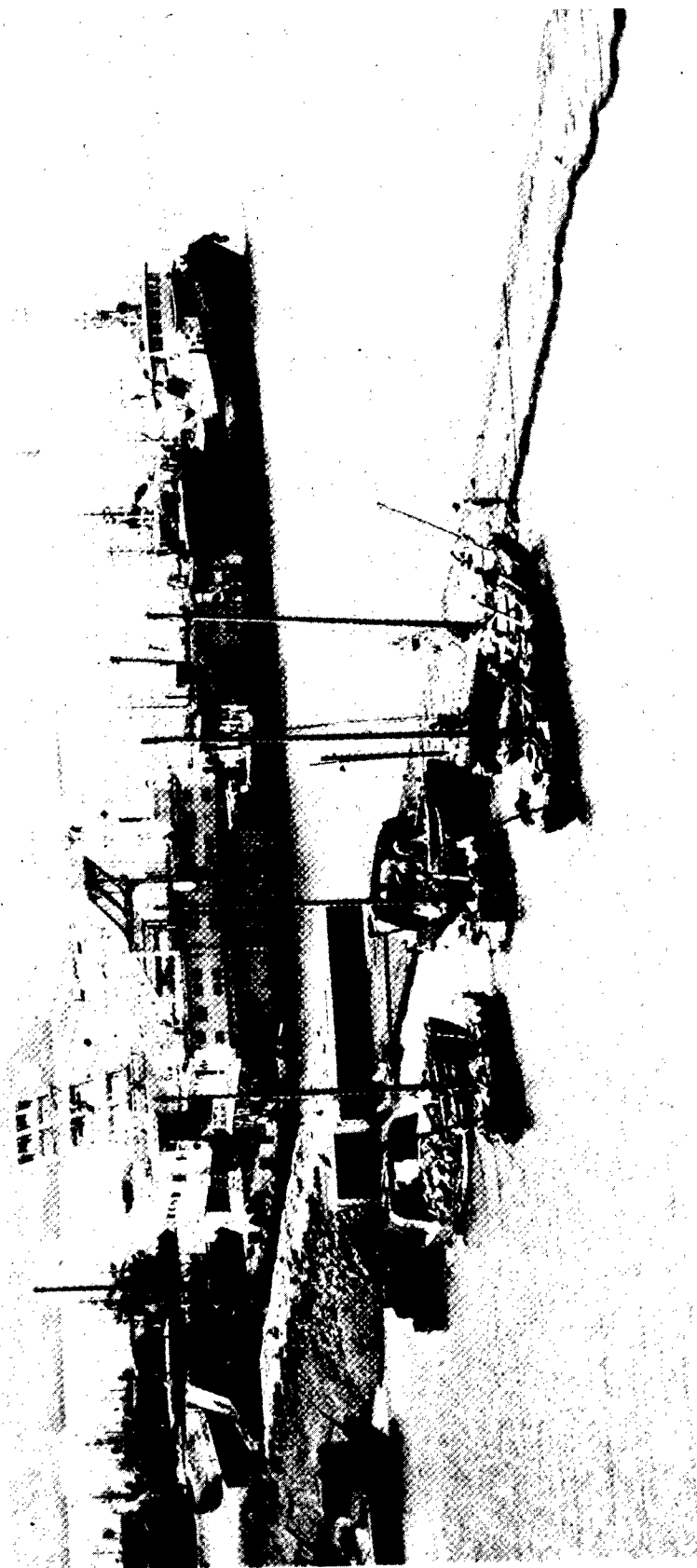


Fig. 16 The first phase 10,000-class berth project in Dongdu Harbor of Xiamen (Amoy), Fujian, has been completed and the second phase of this project is under way.

[Source: Fuzhou FUJIAN HUABAO [FUJIAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 12]

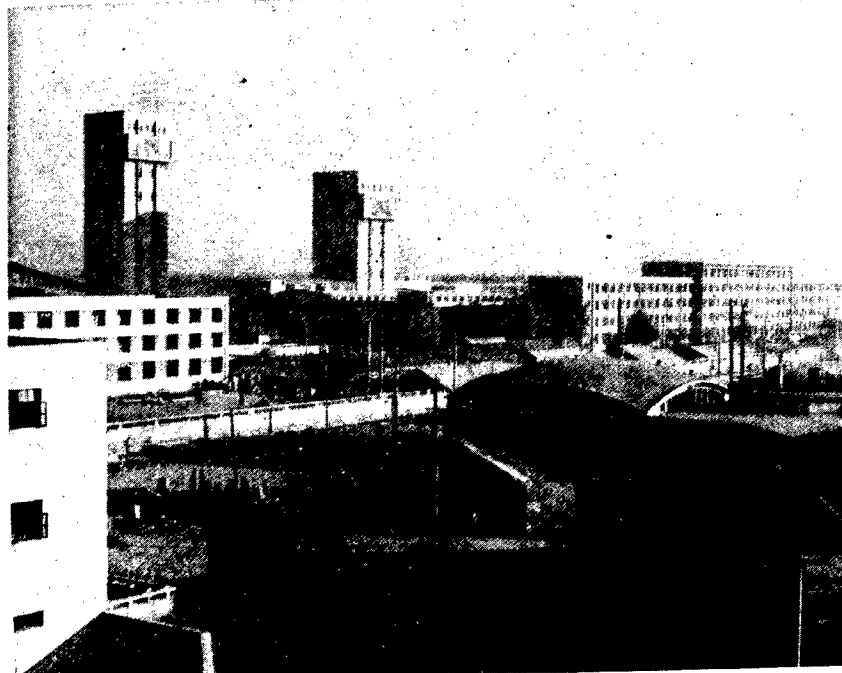


Fig. 17 A bird's eye view of the Xinglongzhuang Coal Mine in Yanzhou, Shandong.

[Source: Jinan SHANDONG HUABAO [SHANDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 19]



Fig. 18 A busy scene at the Qingshan Shipyard in Wuhan City.  
[Source: Wuhan HUBEI HUABAO [HUBEI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 5, 1981 p 12]



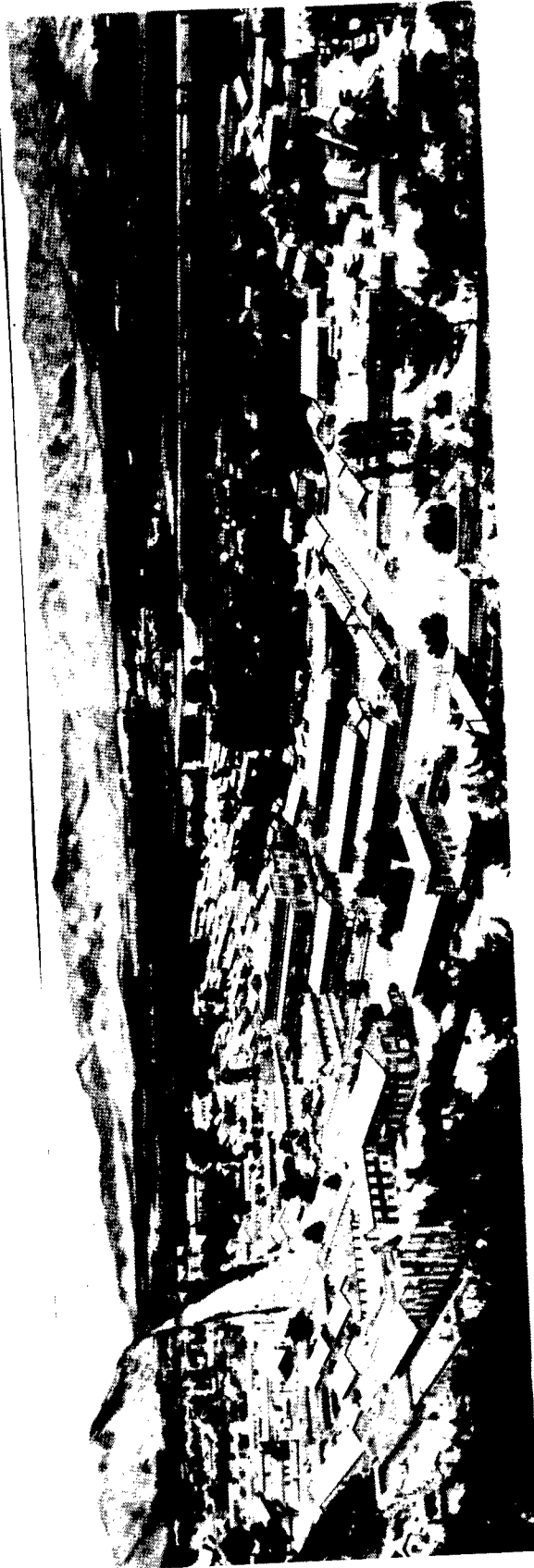


Fig. 19 The township of Jinshan in Chifeng (Ulanhad), Liaoning.

[Source: Hohhot NEI MONGGOL in Mongolian and Chinese No 1, 1982 p 21]



Fig. 20 Inside view of a workshop of the Chifeng City Electric Wire Plant in Liaoning Province

[Source: Hohhot NEI MONGGOL in Mongolian and Chinese No 6, 1981 p 23]



Fig 21. An inside view of the Ningjiang Machine Tool Plant in Sichuan. Specializing in manufacturing longitudinal single spindle automatic cutting lathes, this plant has in 1981 received orders for 1,583 lathes.  
[Source: Chengdu SICHUAN HUABAO [SICHUAN PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 15]



Fig. 22 A night scene of the coking plant run by the Laiwu Iron and Steel Mill southeast of Laiwu County, Shandong.

[Source: Jinan SHANDONG HUABAO [SHANDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 12, 1981 p 27]

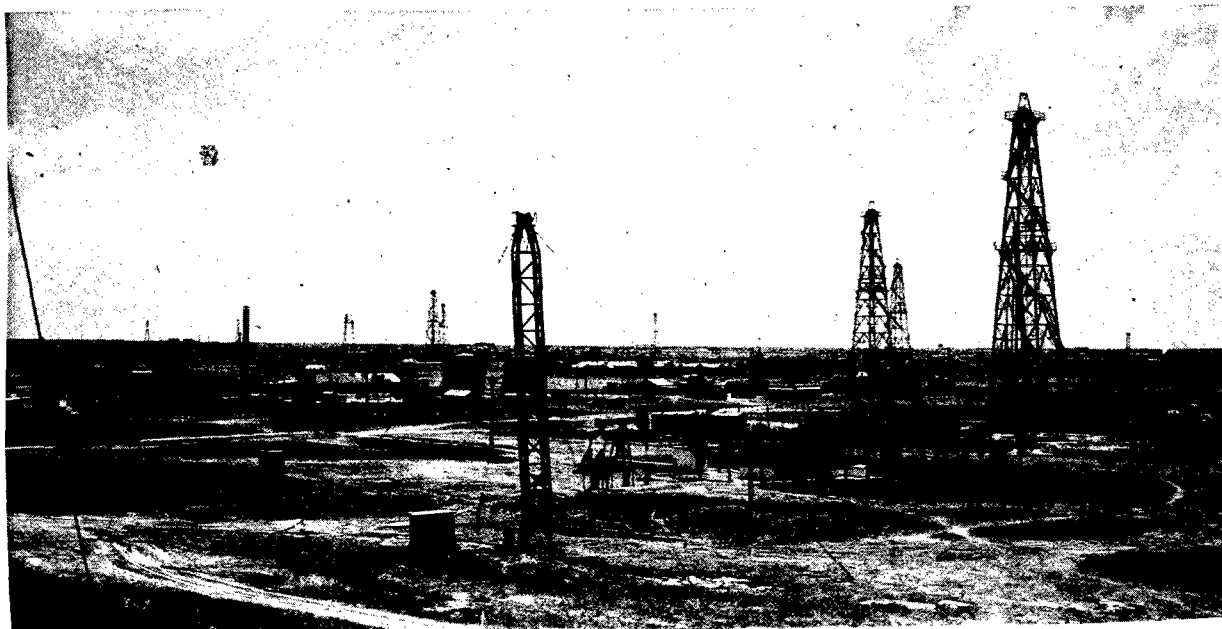


Fig. 23 An oilfield in the Huanghe River Delta.

[Source: Jinan SHANDONG HUABAO [SHANDONG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 12, 1981  
inside front cover]



Fig. 24 A view of the Baishan Power Station under construction in Heilongjiang.  
[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG HUABAO [HEILONGJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 6]

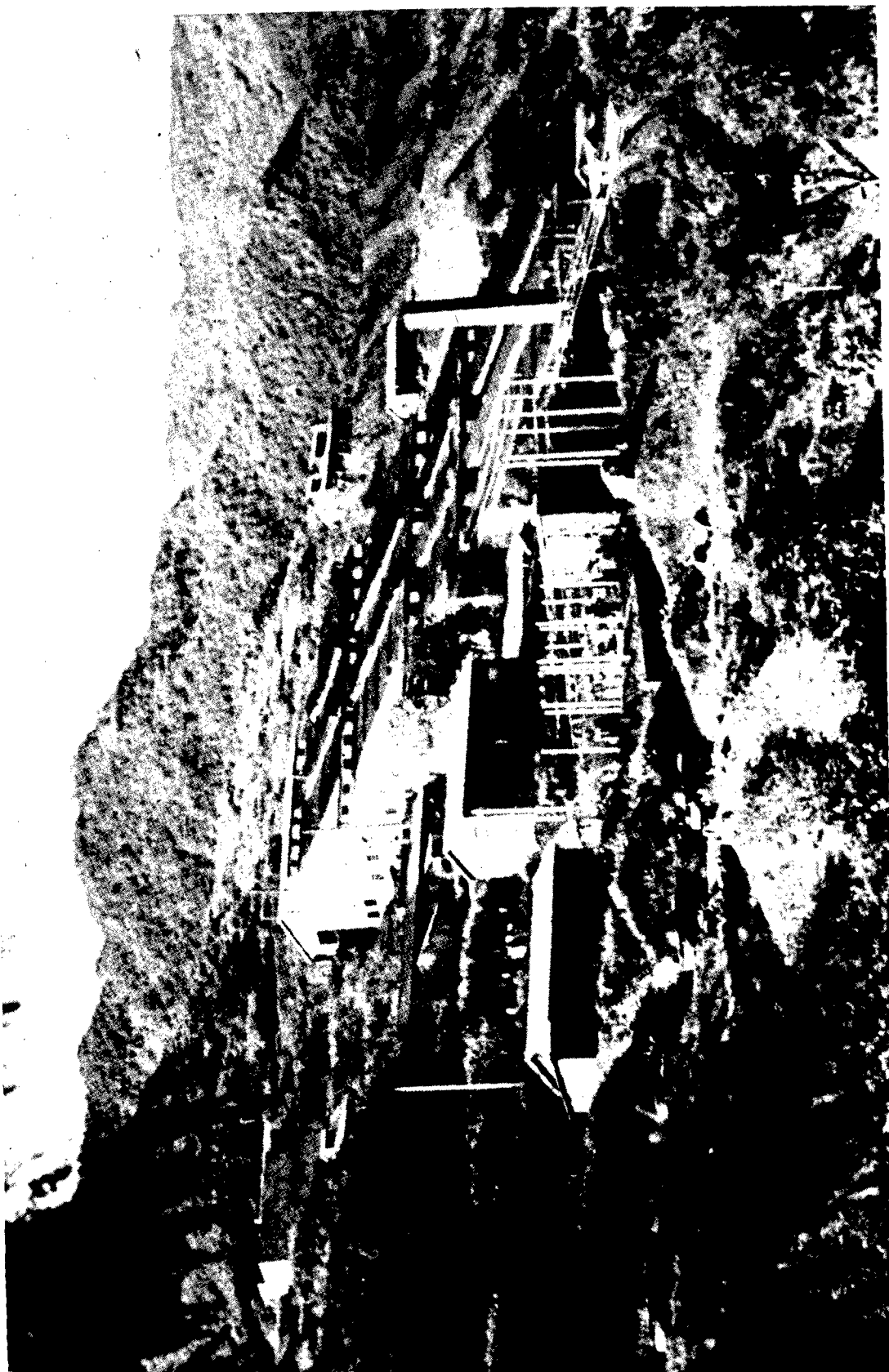


Fig. 25 A view of the Jiapigou Gold Mine in Heilongjiang where large-scale mining operations can be carried out.

[Source: Harbin HEILONGJIANG HUABAO [HEILONGJIANG PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1982 p 6]



Fig. 26 Hongshan Reservoir, located on the Laoha River in eastern Jaoda Meng, Nei Monggol AR, has a storage capacity of 2.56 billion square meters. Completed in 1964 and the largest reservoir in Nei Monggol, this project is designed for flood prevention, irrigation, power generation, and fish breeding.